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AMERICAN JOURNAL; AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PRINTERS of this Paper return their moſt ſincere and cordial Thanks to the Public in general, for ſo generouſly promoting the ſame; and, as they propoſe to make it as valuable as any Work of the Kind, now extant in *America*, beg the Aſſiſtance of the learned, the judicious and the candid of every Denomination.—They have, for the above Purpoſe, opened a Correſpondence with moſt of the Printers of News-Papers, Magazines, *&c.* on the Continent; and, as they have beſides a Correſpondence with ſeveral Gentlemen of Note in different Parts of the United States, hope to render their Paper advantageous and acceptable to the Public.

THE *American Journal*, *&c.* will be continued regularly every THURSDAY Morning, and delivered to the Subſcribers in Town, at their reſpective Places of Abode; and forwarded to the Country Subſcribers by the earlieſt Conveyance.

IT will contain all the moſt material Intelligence, foreign and domeſtic; as alſo, any Pieces, wrote with Decency, upon Religion, Politics, and the Arts and Sciences.—Strictures on public Characters will likewiſe be admitted, provided they ſhall appear to be written with Modeſty and Truth; ſo that the Public may have an Opportunity of judging of the Propriety or Impropriety of the Conduct of its Servants.——In ſhort, whatever tends to promote the Freedom of this Country, and the general Good of Mankind, ſhall be chearfully inſerted.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Col. J. Waterman, in Johnſton; Mr. R. Briggs, Cranſton; Dr. I. Senter, and Mr. Job Randall, Pawtuxet; Capt. S. Tillinghaſt, Warwick; Silas Caſey, Eſq; Eaſt-Greenwich; Mr. M. Allen, and Mr. J. Barber, North-Kingſtown; Immanuel Caſe, Eſq; South-Kingſtown; Jonathan J. Haſzard, Eſq; Charleſtown; Rich. Smith, Eſq; and Mr. B. Bourn, Briſtol; Paul Mumford, Eſq; Barrington; Mr. W. Sabin, Mr. William Dryer, Mr. —— French, and Mr. E. Robinſon, Rehoboth; Mr. Elk. Wilmarth, Mr. Jed. Richardſon, Mr. —— Atherton, and Mr. T. Daggett, Attleborough; Capt. Silas Cobb, and Mr. Nathan Cobb, Taunton; Major N. Clap, Mansfield; Mr. J. Landers, Taunton; Mr. Eliphlet Slack, Pawtucket; Major J. Fiſk, Mr. N. Staples, Mr. —— Tower, and Mr. J. Scott, Cumberland; Col. E. Mowry, and Mr. Stephen Whipple, Smithfield; Mr. Jabez Whipple, North Providence; by many other Gentlemen in different Parts of the Country, and by BENNETT WHEELER, at the Printing-Office, in the Main Street, near the State-Houſe.

THE Aſſiſtance of any Gentlemen to encreaſe the Number of Subſcribers for the *American Journal*, will be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's much obliged, and moſt obedient humble Servants,

SOUTHWICK and WHEELER.

Providence, March 17, 1779.

LONDON, December 1.

THE inſolence of the Dutch has opened a new and unexpected ſource of embarraſſment upon government, that ſeems to challenge wiſer heads than thoſe of our preſent miniſtry. The "moderation," indeed, of his Majeſty, as profeſſed in Lord Suffolk's letter is very fully evinced in the offer therein made, to pay a fair valuation for whatever captures we have made; but even this, it ſeems, will not ſatisfy the conſcientious Dutch for the prodigious injuries they have ſuſtained, in the trade they have carried on with America.

Dec. 16. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of Monday's reſolution on the ſupply, *viz.*

RESOLVED, That 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1779. That 833,911 l. be granted for maintaining the ſaid forces. That 1,103,118 l. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, *&c.* That 620,882 l. be granted for the charge of the embodied militia, in the different counties, and three regiments of fencibles, for 1779. That 85,760 l. be granted for the charge of cloathing of the ſaid militia. That 250,713 l. be granted for the charge of an augmentation of the land forces. That 395,438 l. be granted for the charge of office of ordnance, for 1779. That 521,935 l. be granted for the office of ordnance, for extra ſervices performed, and not provided for by Parliament. And to ſeveral other reſolutions for the pay of foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice.

The impoſſibility of having our reinforcement of troops for America there in *due* time for the enſuing campaign, as firſt ſuggeſted in the papers, is now unanſwerably confirmed by Sir John Wrotteſly, who yeſterday declared in the Houſe of Commons, that we ſhould not be able to land a man in America before the month of Auguſt next; but it is of a piece with every other part of the conduct of our Miniſters, who, to their *conſiſtency* be it ſpoken, have never yet felt themſelves bold enough for any undertaking, before it has been too late for it to have even a *chance* of taking any good effect.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 18, 1778.

"The laſt advices from Alicant aſſert, that a proclamation had appeared there, directing the inhabitants to give every poſſible aſſiſtance to all French and American ſhips of war, and to admit their prizes to be ſold in all the Spaniſh ports. The Court of France is in hourly expectation of being joined by Spain, as every ſtep and preparation denote its being juſt at hand. We have taken 34 of the Engliſh privateers, and have 7000 Engliſh ſailors in our priſons. A French ſhip of war has juſt taken two large Engliſh privateers or frigates, and carried them into Corunna. Two fleets are on the point of ſailing from Breſt, on different expeditions.

The report of taking a body of Ruſſians into the ſervice of Great-Britain is ſtrongly revived, and the manner in which they are to be employed ſpoke of with certainty. They are not to be ſent acroſs the Atlantic, but to relieve the force doing duty in Gibraltar, Minorca, and other garriſons, who, if wanted, will be ſent over to reinforce the army in America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

The following Reſolve of Council was lately preſented by his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; to his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Jan. 18.

WHereas the wiſeſt, freeſt and braveſt nations, in their moſt virtuous times, have endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of thoſe who have rendered their country diſtinguiſhed ſervices, by preſerving their reſemblances in ſtatues and paintings. This Council, deeply ſenſible how much the liberty, ſafety and happineſs of America in general, and of Pennſylvania in particular, is owing to his Excellency General Waſhington, and the brave men under his command:

Do Reſolve, That his Excellency General Waſhington be requeſted to permit this Council to place his portrait in the Council-Chamber, not only as a mark of the great reſpect which they bear to his Excellency, but that the contemplation of it may excite others to tread in the ſame glorious and diſintereſted ſteps, which lead to public happineſs and private honor.

And that the Preſident be deſired to wait on his Excellency the General with the above requeſt, and, if granted, to inquire when and where it will be moſt agreeable to him for Mr. Peale to attend him.

To which his Excellency General WASHINGTON was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

THE liberal teſtimony of approbation which you did me the honor of tranſmitting by the hands of his Excellency the Preſident, coming from ſo reſpectable an Aſſembly, cannot but make the deepeſt impreſſion on my mind.

However conſcious I am that your generous ſenſibility attributes infinitely too much to me, my reſpect for you leads me to acquieſce in your requeſt, and gratefully to ſubſcribe myſelf, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged, and
Moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq;
Preſident, and the Council of Pennſylvania.

Publiſhed by order of Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

FEBRUARY 22.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, Jan. 29.

"Meſſieurs Byron and Barrington are ſtill at St. Lucia, and pay for their imprudence by burying twelve or fifteen ſoldiers every day. They are anxiouſly employed in ſeeking for places the leaſt unhealthy, for fixing their hoſpitals. If this mortality continues, their army will not long be able to hold this tomb of Europeans. As to other matters, the two fleets obſerve and mutually confine one another. We wait for the ſquadron of M. the Count de Graſſe.

"The frigate Swift, cleared for London, and carrying diſpatches with an account of the taking of St. Lucia, has been taken by the King's frigate Boudeuſe, commanded by the Comte de Gragne. The diſpatches which were going in the Swift have fallen into our hands.

"The above intelligence may be depended on as authentic."